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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Wonderful.

The low price of Boots and Shoes, at the Opera House shoe store.

Beaver and Astracan Cloaking,

At Needham's Fifth Street Cloak House.

Matched Horses.

A pair of Black Horses, five years old, for sale at Eagle Livery Stable, corner of Seventh and Liberty streets.

Just Received,

A large lot of Fall Cloaks, at Needham's, 49 Fifth street.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D. L. L. D., Superintendent, Rev. A. M. Reid, A. M., Principal. The cost per week in this Institution for Boarding, Room, Light and use of Furniture, is only $1 37½. See advertisement.

Opera Cloaks.

Just received, at Needham's, Fifth street Cloak House.

Grand Conservative Rally,

At McKeesport, on Friday, October 5th, at 7 P. M. Hon. Montgomery Blair will address the people. Excursion tickets and extra trains leaving McKeesport or Pittsburgh and West Newton at the close of the meeting.

Try Arrow Mills Flour,

Corner of Canal and Liberty street.

The Ladies' Fur Trade.

A great many are purchasing their Furs at the present time for the reason that the stocks are now all and a much better selection may be had now than later in the season, and they act wisely who buy soon, for Ladies' Furs always advance as the season progresses. At no house in the city is there a larger stock or finer assortment than at the first class house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street and as this establishment has been noted for many years for their fair and honorable dealing, as well as for the durability and beauty of their goods, we recommend all who want anything in the Hat, Cap or Fur line, wholesale or retail, to call at Wm. Fleming's.

The Daily Commercial

INHERENT TURBULENCE.

DANIEL O'CONNELL once declared that it was almost hopeless to look for Irish independence; that a movement for the achievement of nationality required accord of purpose and unity of action; whereas, it was impossible for three Irishmen to come together to discuss or consult on any subject without breaking up in a row.

The history of the Fenian movement forcibly illustrates the accuracy of the great agitator's knowledge and estimate of his countrymen. First, we had the feud between the ROBERTS and O'MAHONY factions, in which mutual recrimination and clubbing were handled without stint. Then we had the scandal re-opened and even more virulently sustained by Chief Organizer STEPHENS. Now we are favored with a new phase of this inevitable Hibernian tendency to disaffection, turbulence and quarrel, in the shape of a letter from Mr. J. H. SINNOTT a former Senator of the ROBERTS Congress, and now—as he signs himself—"President of the Annexation League."

This League, he says, is composed of a number of provincialists, both in the United States and Canada, and is supported by sympathizing Americans, statesmen, merchants and others, who are sincerely convinced that the mutual interests of both countries would be materially and permanently benefitted by a political union of both peoples. Second, The League has no affiliation whatsoever with "Fenianism," inasmuch as it becomes the governmental duty of this country to prevent all invasion by a portion of its citizens of a country with which the United States is at peace. Third, Knowing that more than two-thirds of the population of the British provinces are in favor of a republican form of government and desirous of becoming an integral portion of this great republican empire, the League believes that a declaration of independence by the British colonists would be received with joy by the people of the United States, and receive their practical sympathy.

Mr. SINNOTT then proceeds to pitch into President ROBERTS and Chief Organizer STEPHENS, stating that the former may continue his trading avocations, such as bartering the "Fenian" vote to the radicals or shipping "Fenian" so much a pound for lobster up the schemes of SANTA ANNA; and that the latter may go to Ireland and have a few peasants killed by Irish Catholic policemen. But he asserts that with all such vagaries and public auctionales of the Irish people, they of the Annexation League have nothing to do.

What a happy family these Fenians are, to be sure!

LYING BY LIGHTNING.

The telegraph is occasionally loaned to the copperheads to disseminate their falsehoods. The last instance was the Connecticut town elections, which the telegraph asserts show copperhead gains, whereas the reverse is the fact. The *Tribune* sets forth the truth thus:

"Connecticut held town elections yesterday in many of her towns, and the aggregate result shows overwhelming gains to the Republican-Unionists. They have carried almost every town where they seriously tried, including quite a number that were against them last spring. Among these are Seymour, which never before went Republican, as well as Danbury, which we lost at the State election. There is scarcely a township which does not show a decided Republican gain in the popular vote. So it is wherever a people who can read are enabled to pass judgment on 'My Policy.'"

Now we protest against this use of the telegraph by the copperheads; and we ask all the attention of the agent of the Associated Press in New York to the matter. He has a right to be a copperhead, but not to prostitute the telegraph to the uses of the copperheads in spreading false reports.

SOLDIERS OUTRAGEOUSLY SLANDERED.

Since the great Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in Pittsburgh, last week, the opposition papers have been extremely violent in their denunciation of our defenders, who have been removed from the offices they held, and in various ways been made to pay the penalty of supporting, in the political cause, the cause for which they contended in the field. The local democratic organ called them "disunionists" and "bummers," but the following, from the New York *World*, goes several degrees farther:

"At Cleveland the generals and the soldiers were honored who fought the hardest against the rebels at Pittsburgh those who stole spoons and hung their owners. Hardly one fighting soldier in the Pittsburgh lot, plunderers some underrers others, hungry politicians all."

PAUSE!

If this paragraph catches the eye of any man who esteems himself to be loyal, and who intends to go with the President's policy, we ask him to pause and consider whether he is willing to strip the loyal north of well merited and hard earned power, to bestow it upon the unrepentant, rebellious South. The difference between the plans of Congress and the President is the loss of twenty-three Representatives to the North, and a gain of the same number to the South, or a relative loss and gain of forty-six votes. Let every voter reflect carefully upon this startling fact, and follow it to its logical conclusion.

REFLECT!

The President's policy seeks to perpetuate the inequality of power in the South to make the vote of every white rebel in South Carolina more than equal to two loyal voters in Pennsylvania. The policy of Congress aims at the perfect equality of power North and South—to make one vote in the North as potent as one in the South. The difference is so clearly defined that no man can make a mistake in the vote for what he doesn't mean.

THE New York *Times* energetically opposes HOFFMAN for Governor. "The public good," it says, "imperatively demands the defeat of Mr. HOFFMAN and the election of GOVERNOR FENTON by a majority at least as large as that which he received last year." The *Times* adds:

"The election of Gov. Fenton and the Union ticket by a decided majority at the coming election, following, as we have no doubt it will, similar results in other States, will break up effectually and finally the Democratic Party as it has been organized and directed for the last five years.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The remnant of the old and once respectable Democratic party is in a strait. They agreed, in the Philadelphia Convention, to give up the name of Democrats—no great sacrifice under the circumstances—for the sake of recruiting their thin ranks with deserting Republicans. The repudiation of the Democratic name, left them nothing but the "nigger" for their capital in the campaign. Consequently, the poor "colored individual" has been made to do double duty, in the second class papers of the party, which trot him out twice as often as they used to, when they dared to say "Democracy," as well as "nigger." And what makes this the more irresistibly comical is that the negro question is not in the Republican politics at all, so that the papers aforesaid not only have nothing but the "nigger," but they have the "nigger" entirely to themselves,

This is not their only trouble. The recruits from the Republican ranks have come in "mighty" slow. And those who did come in tramped and smashed around at such a rate as to drive out two good Democrats for every bad Republican that they brought along with them, and then, after creating a very mixed sensation of thirty days' continuance, abandon the alliance in disgust, and leave the forlorn remnant of Democracy to fight it out with no ammunition but the "nigger." As the only befitting language to express their sorrows, they should revive a familiar political phrase of the olden times—"our sufferings is intolerable."

A SETTLEMENT.

We observe that the Republican speakers in the present canvass, more especially the more representative ones, speak of the constitutional amendment as a "settlement," and the terms as the "ultimatum" of Congress, representing the loyal people. This is in harmony with the National Republican Address—understood to have been drawn by Mr. GREELEY—and of State Conventions generally. The Hon. Mr. BINGHAM, who, as much as any one, is the author of the amendment, maintains this view. The Albany *Evening Journal*, of Monday, says: "On Saturday we conversed with a leading member of Congress, prominently identified with the development of the Congressional plan, "and well known as an earnest opponent of the policy which the President has attempted to enforce upon the country. This gentleman said that "in all the consultations that were had "upon the subject, and in all the votes "that were given, it was generally understood by all parties that the adoption of "the amendment was to be a condition of "admission, and *nothing more would be required.*" This member, says the New York *Commercial*, unquestionably expresses the views of those who, along with him, voted for the amendment, and it is, therefore, unreasonable for the Southern people to doubt that the adoption of this amendment will secure their representation in Congress, that is, provided representatives are chosen who can take the test oath.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—It is a singular fact, and one worthy of special note, that the European papers which abused and derided us during the war; which belittled our victories and exaggerated our defeats; which sympathized with the rebellion and anxiously hoped for disruption and anarchy in our great Republic; we say it is worthy of note that these are the very papers which now beslaver ANDREW JOHNSON with praise, and affect indignant contempt for every demonstration of Congress. On the other hand, those journals that were friendly to our cause through the great ordeal we had to undergo; those who battled with us for the right, and truly comprehended the merits of the issues involved; who believed in our final triumph and gloried in the victory we achieved; these appreciate the coarse nature of the man and the evil consequences of his policy at their proper value and look upon his words and actions as the disgrace they really are to the nation whose affairs he has been accidentally called upon to administer. Thus, for instance, with the President we find the London *Times* and *Herald*, the Paris *Constitutionnel* and *La France*; with Congress and the people we have the London *Star* and *Daily News*, and Paris *Siecle* and *L' Opinione Nationale*. The inference is palpable, and the conclusion to be arrived at inevitable.

A GAIN OF TWO.—The new Senator from Oregon, H. W. CORBETT, is a Radical Republican. He will take the place of JAMES W. NESMITH, a Democrat of copperhead proclivities. The election of CATTELL in New Jersey, strengthens the Senate by two Republicans in the place of Democrats. Both of these States have ratified the Amendment, and it is an interesting fact that they were considered the two most doubtful States.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—This eminent divine will deliver a Centenary Address at Canton, Ohio, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. He will also address a centenary meeting in the evening, in the M. E. Church, Canton. Both meetings are to be held under the auspices of the Ladies' Centenary Committee. The public generally are invited to attend.

THE proposed amendment to the National Constitution will be before the next Legislature for ratification. The election of our entire legislature next is therefore important. Large majorities will secure the desired result, but we want overwhelming majorities to convince the rebels of the hopelessness of the case against loyalty.

IN case the President's policy succeeds, the Southern States will have twenty-three more members of Congress than they would if the Congressional policy succeeds. Every member given to the rebel South is one taken from the loyal North.

ANY Northern man who believes that he is not half as good as a South Carolina rebel, is at perfect liberty to say so by voting with the JOHNSON party. That is the rule of the coalition creed, and it is expected that men who believe in it will vote for it.

LET us build up such a loyal pyramid with loyal ballots on next Tuesday that when the first ray of the next day's sun gilds its summit, the rebels North and South may read on it the imperishable decree of the true men of the Nation.

IT was only a straw that broke the camel's back. It may require but one vote to convince the rebels of our earnestness and determination, and every one should feel and act as though his vote was that one.

An Impertinent Request.

It would be hard to exceed the impudence of the man who asks the soldier to vote a copperhead ticket. In the words of General Grant:

"TO ASK ANY SOLDIER TO VOTE FOR SUCH A MAN (Hester Clymer), OF AT ONE TIME KNOWN DISLOYALTY, AGAINST ANOTHER WHO HAD SERVED FOUR YEARS IN THE UNION ARMY WITH CREDIT TO HIMSELF AND BENEFIT TO HIS COUNTRY, WAS A GROSS INSULT."

A Clear Issue.

There could scarcely be a better way of putting the duty of every honest citizen at the polls, than in the following striking words:

"VOTE NOT FOR SUCH MEN AS WERE LOYAL TO THE COUNTRY IN 1861!"

A SHOCKING CASE.—One of the most horrible pictures of want we have met with lately is the account of the famishing to death of a poor widow and two of her little children in Montgomery, Alabama. The whole had been living on Government rations, and when these were stopped nothing was left them but to starve to death. Her mother, hugging to her bosom her hungry little ones crying vainly for food, could but bedew their hollow cheeks with bitter tears. She was found dead on the floor. Her babe, when discovered, was too far gone to be rescued. Starvation had done its work, but the infant begged for bread until it expired. The next child, a pretty little girl seven years old, was emaciated by hunger to a complete skeleton. She, too, prayed only for bread; her life could not be saved. The other two, it was thought, must perish; but with care they finally recovered, and told the most heart-rending story of their mother's and their own sufferings.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, October 3.

SHIPMENT OF SILVER.

The Java took out, for Europe, to-day, $92,153 in silver.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

In a case relating to ground rent, lately decided by Judge ALEXANDER, of the Circuit Court of Maryland, the validity of the act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender in payment of debts, was involved. The Judge has filed an opinion that Congress had no power to declare these notes legal tender. The decisions in a number of cases assimilating in principle to the one before the Court, are referred to as sustaining the views of Queen's county offer $500 reward for the arrest of the guilty parties.

MISSIONARY BISHOP.

Rev. Chauncey Moore Williams was consecrated to-day Episcopal Missionary Bishop to China and Japan.

ANNIVERSARY.

The American Bible Union commenced the celebration of its Seventieth anniversary, in the First Baptist Church in this city to-day.

FERNANDO WOOD TO RUN FOR CONGRESS.

Fernando Wood announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

FERMANENT PEACE.

The London *Reviews* has the following: The influx of gold to the United States has contributed on a somewhat larger scale than had been looked for. The most satisfactory feature of the movement is the confidence that it shows in the permanency of peace in America, and that as far as investors are concerned, the renewal of the civil war is considered in the highest degree remote.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., October 3.—In the first race, mile heats, all ages, four started; won by Bayswater; time 1:50 and 1:48½. The attendance is large. The second race, a mile and an eighth dash, was won by Luther; time 2:03¾; Richmond was second, Local third, and Tushie fourth. The third race, match for $1,000, three fourths of a mile, between Mr. Belmont's Maid of Honor, and Forbes and Jerome's Red Wing, was won by maid of Honor; time 1:23.

The sixth race was won by Kentucky, by a short length. The horses came in in the following order: Kentucky, Aldebaran, Nannie Butler, Onward, and Luther. Time: 4 minutes and 5 seconds.

From Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., October 3.—McDevitt and Dion are to play a billiard match in Montreal on Friday next, for the champion cue and $1,000.

An interesting experiment regarding the use of peat as fuel, was tried on the grand Trunk Railroad, and it was perfectly successful.

Negotiations are making for a curling match between Montreal and Manchester, England, clubs.

The receipts of barley in the Toronto market, yesterday, from farmers' wagons reached 60,000 bushels.

Accident to an Eronaut.

OSWEGO, N. Y., October 3.—By a passenger from Albion, Orleans county, we learn that there was great excitement in that town yesterday, on account of an eronaut making an ascension in a balloon. His intention was to descend at Syracuse. The balloon picked up by the schooner Active is probably the one that went up at Albion. Nothing is yet known of the late of the aerial traveler.

From Ottawa, C. W.

OTTAWA, C. W., October 3.—The Executive Council was in session several hours to-day. It is reported that important dispatches relative to the Fenians were received.

The Board of Trade has passed a resolution that American and British silver will be taken hereafter at four per cent.

Sale of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—The Cairo and Fulton Railroad was sold by Governor Fletcher, at Carlentierville, Missouri, to-day, to satisfy the claims of the State. The road was purchased by Judge Rankin, as the representative of the State, for nine hundred and fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

A Copperhead Lie Nailed by Thaddeus Stevens.

The following correspondence should be read by every citizen as well as soldier:

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOM, }
LANCASTER, October 2, 1866. }

Honorable Thaddeus Stevens:

SIR:—The Copperheads have published pamphlets in which it is asserted that the colored man is to get $300 additional bounty, while the white man is to have but $100—that the law equalizing bounties passed last session of Congress, makes this discrimination in favor of the colored soldier. This is also boldly asserted verbally, and some people believe it. One of their pamphlets also contains what is said to be an extract from the Civil Rights Bill as follows:

"The Civil Rights bill passed by Congress over the veto of the President, imposes a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment, not exceeding one year, upon any white man who shall deprive any negro of the right of marrying his daughter, or any wench the privilege of taking his son in holy matrimony. Infamous as is the law seem, *yet it is a fact, and every supporter of Sumner, Stevens or Geary to deny it.*"

I desire you to inform the people how much of the above is true. Respectfully yours,

E. BILLINGFELT, Chairman.

LANCASTER, October 2, 1866.

Hon. E. Billingfelt, Chairman of Union County Committee:

SIR:—In answer to your letter of this date, asking how much truth there was in the assertions you refer to, I have to say there is not one word of truth in any of them. The law referred to makes no discrimination between soldiers on account of color. The word "white" or "black" is not mentioned in the law. Indeed white soldiers are likely to get the $100 bounty under the law of 1861-62, as no colored troops were then in the service.

The extract from the Civil Rights bill is a mere forgery. I was not much surprised at the falsehood with regard to the Soldiers' bounty, as it was originated by Andrew Johnson, who if there were such an unjust law, must have signed it himself. He probably knew no better.

But, I was amazed to see the other falsehood, contained in the pamphlets and circulars, circulated under the frank of a distinguished Senator from Maryland, Hon. R. Johnson, such things are too low for belief, even by a mere one citizen foolish enough to believe them."

Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.

Tone of the Southern Press.

There area large class of men in the South who cannot support even President Johnson without a sneer at the Yankees and at the inhumanity of his Northern friends. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* protests against the public expression of these opinions, and puts its case with essential reference to Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair, very pithily thus:

"Suppose, for the sake of argument, that it is true that Northern conservatism is a species of revenge: it is something to congratulate ourselves upon that men have been forced to be patriotic, even from so base a motive, and a thousand times better than the patriotism of envy age for unholy purposes. It would not be the first instance in history where the roused passions of men have yielded up their prejudices to the truth, and righted what they had wrongly, to serve a selfish end. The end would be impure, the action serviceable. Even in the carcass bees build their honey-cells, extracting sweetness from the carcass.

The Richmond *Enquirer* discusses the amendment to the constitution in an unusually calm spirit, and comes to the following conclusion:

"We are compelled to conclude, and to express our opinion, that there is nothing for us to oppose in a vote on the constitutional amendment; that we cannot vote for it honestly, because we do not approve of it; that we cannot vote for it with honor; that we should leave the revolutionary changes on which the dominant party are resolved, to be consummated by themselves, and should not put forward our own injury and humiliation thus effected, by mere constitutional forms."

Mr. John Forsyth, the editor of the Mobile *Register*, is writing letters to his paper from New York, detailing his interviews with Mayor Hoffman and other Johnson leaders, and giving as his theory of the coming election, aided at a *coup d' etat*,—for which it will be noticed, he makes the mistake of not considering Democratic gains necessary:

"But the final struggle in the great national contest will be at Washington in the organization of the next Congress. If the Conservatives hold their own, the South will be represented in the organization, and the two will constitute a quorum. Washington will be the battle ground of the Conservatives. Will depend upon them the fighting temper of the radicals. The true Union men do not count the admission of Senators of the United States in the meaning of the Constitution, and their purpose is to organize a Congress by uniniting in the struggle resolves itself into an issue of force, the war of revolution started at the outset will widen its circle, and soon set the whole North in a blaze."

The Richmond *Times* contemplates the same event, and carries its look into futurity no further, predicting an entire revolution in our own form of government, resulting in an Andrew Johnson monarchy. We quote a few sentences:

"Call it a despotism if you choose, but to this complexion must American government of revolutionary excess be not arrested. In the agony of their suffering, in the wildness of their despair, the people, themselves, from Maine to California, will, like the Hebrews of old when tired of their prophets, clamor for a king, whose strength and majesty and power shall silence the tumult and the rabble, the seditious conspirators, and calm the troubled waters of civil and political strife. Then will he come and restore law and order, confirm peace, crush faction and prevents bloodshed and anarchy, many, perhaps, will call him an usurper, but he will in fact be the savior of his country, and those who shall accuse him of destroying her liberties will forget their radicalism and their debt to them before he came upon the scene."

YOUR BULL AND MY OX.—Before President Johnson had taken his present stand, a special edict from the Secretary of the Navy was issued, to prohibit the levying of assessments for political purposes from the employes of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. That there is a great change in the spirit of Mr. Johnson's dream is shown by the circular franked by Hon. Samuel J. Randall, addressed and sent to the various subcets for this very peremptory assessment of one per cent. upon their annual salaries to boost Mr. Clymer up the intoricated pole.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A New York dispatch says the office of General Santa Anna was overrun, Tuesday, by parties who are anxious to enter the service of Mexico. It is reported that a firm on South street has been commissioned to buy up six steamers for the service of the Liberals. The loan of five million dollars, which Santa Anna was negotiating, has been consumded with three banking houses in New York.

The New York *Herald's* New Orleans special says: Mayor Monroe has furnished a message to the city council of New Orleans, in which he claims that the members of the Free State Convention of 1864 were responsible for the riot of July 30th in that city.

The object of the murderer in killing Ralph Walker, on Centreville race course, a few days since, is inexplicable, as a large amount of money was found on the person of deceased by those who first discovered his body. In the coroner's investigation one witness stated that he saw two men running from the place about the time the murder was committed. The State witness of Queen county offer $500 reward for the arrest of the guilty parties.

A case came up in the Supreme Court chambers, New York, on Tuesday, in which Messrs. Josiah Beall, W. A. Beall and Thomas S. Metcalf complain that L. B. Brasher, formerly a Treasury agent of the United States Government, took from them illegally, in February, 1866, at Albany, Georgia, some three hundred bales of cotton, valued at ninety thousand dollars. Brasher was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $70,000. The case came before the Court on a motion to discharge the order of the first. After hearing the argument of the counsel, Judge Clarke reserved his decision.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: General Dix will only hold his appointment as Naval Officer for a few days. He has accepted the mission to France which I understand was offered to him with Mr. Seward's full and cordial approbation. Whether this fact is indicative of a change in our foreign policy I must leave you to infer from the Generals well known opinions in regard to Mexico and the Monroe doctrine.

The Baron de Montholon, Minister of France to this country, has received no further tidings regarding the fate of his son, an officer in the French army, and reported to have been captured and shot by the Liberals in Mexico. The absence of all information of late, respecting young Montholon since July, added to the rumor of his capture and death, create the most painful anxiety in the minds of the family and parents, who have the warm sympathies of a large circle of friends.

A *Times* New Orleans special says: Information has been received here that the General Government will sustain the Governor in removing Sheriffs who failed to hold elections for Convention delegates, in accordance with his proclamation.

A cotton factor just from West Tennessee, reports the crop in the vicinity of Millen a total failure. Planters who anticipated half a bale to the acre, are receiving only from a quarter. Reliable authority reports the crop up the Arkansas good. Planters are talking no politics, but all about cotton. A great deal of cotton has been picked, ginning and baling progressing, and many planters have not yet erected their ginning houses. The ginning season will not exceed, to be paid in the district where the cotton has been raised, slops for the present the influx of the new Legislature. It is said that cotton planters have no money to pay the tax. Steps have been taken to test the matter in the courts.

Paris fashions decree two distinct crinolines: one a little, round, insignificant hoop, as flexible as a willow, for short morning skirts; the other, a long train crinoline, like a peacock's tail, for dancing, "receiving" and full dress.

The session of the National Methodist Episcopal Convention closed Tuesday in New York. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Boston, on the history of Methodism in America, and by Rev. Dr. Crook, of the Irish Irish delegation on the establishment of a Methodist Educational Institution in Ireland. The Society for the increase of the Ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the second meeting for the year Tuesday evening, at the church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue, New York. The report of the Board of Directors was read. During the year there have been 15 students in the Seminary. All have received benefit from the Society since its organization, 262. One hundred of the beneficiaries have been ordained. Fifty-six diocesses have contributed to the support of the Society.

POLITICAL.

The extra assessments in the city of Philadelphia, as already announced, number more than sixteen thousand, or within a fraction of an average of six hundred to each ward in the city. In the Twentieth ward alone, in Judge Sharp's district, there are 1,681 assessments up to Monday evening were 1,031.

At a Copperhead meeting in Reading on Saturday night, one of the speakers said: "During the war they had us all in Fortress Monroe; now we have them where we want them, and will show them where we are." Many a true word said in jest.

PETER KEYSER, Assessor of the Third District, Pennsylvania, has been removed, and Thomas Allen appointed in his place. Mr. Keyser was appointed and removed by Senator CAMERON.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday says: "It is generally believed that John Welsh has been retired as a candidate against Judge Kelley, in the Fourth District, and W. F. Johnston, of Pittsburgh the new Collector of the Port, entered in his name. Should this be true, the old Abolitionist than Johnston, three years ago, it was hard to find; but like A. J., having been employed and well paid for making loyalty odious, he has changed his tune to suit the times. It is suggested that as the Democrats have had to send to Allegheny county for a candidate against Judge Kelley, they should borrow a Union Bucktail from Lancaster for the Senate district, William Bigler, or Cleaffield for the Senate district, and Jim Cameron for the Governorship. Our knowledge of local Copperheadism is very poor."

The Johnsonian-Democracy are again without a candidate for State Senator in the Washington and Beaver district. Joseph Ewing, of East Bethlehem, Washington county, who was recently nominated for Senator in place of Samuel Bigger, declines and has published his reasons for.

Samuel Davenport, Esq., the Assessor for the 24th district, was notified on Monday last that his services in that capacity were no longer required by A. Johnson & co. Mr. William Quail, of Washington county, succeeds him. Mr. Davenport is a gentleman and has filled the position with credit to himself and the country.

How About New York?

The *Tribune* of Tuesday says: "The aggregate of Democratic majorities in all the counties outside of this city, last last year, was but 15,458—an aggregate which Mr. Lawrence alone will overthrow next month. And it is our confident conviction that neither these nor the city majorities can now be increased. In other words, we believe that all the county majorities for Hoffman will not exceed 10,000, while we are fairly entitled to expect that Governor Fenton will roll up an aggregate majority of at least 40,000. The October elections should surely disappoint us, Governor Fenton's majority will be less; if they go overwhelmingly for us, it will be a result so unlooked for from the bottom and fallen out of the Johnson coalition, that majority may exceed 50,000.

AN eccentric clergyman of Portsmouth, while on a pedestrian tour through the White Mountains, arrived at one of the fashionable hotels one day in a very travel stained condition, and was told there was no room for him. Unabashed he begged as it respects inhabitants, its presence is essential to the life and produce of vegetation, and is therefore necessary to man's very existence—it is his poison and his aliment.—*Scientific American.*

The Strong-Minded in Russia.

A sect of women has been formed at St. Petersburg, Russia, calling themselves Nihilists. The significance of the name is not apparent, for the women do not wear the same clothes with ours who are strong-minded enough to wear the bloomer costume in public. When the *Te Deum* for the Czar's preservation was lately sung in one of the aristocratic churches of Paris, conspicuous among those who refused to join in it were these Nihilists, and they attracted all eyes. An account says: "Their attitude, nevertheless, was humble and reserved; they seemed to avoid, rather than seek, observation. Their costume was singular enough—black, shining leather, full inexpressibles, not gathered in, but fitting closely above the knee, displaying about an inch of the snow white stocking, formed into a gaiter. Jaunty little caps, worn far back on the head, flat hat, with a large brim, adorned with a cock and feather, completed the costume. The ladies, as they passed through the chapel that these young ladies were the first specimens before the Western Europe of the new sect that has increased to such an alarming extent in the Russian capital. It is beginning to make inroads. The ladies remain unmarried; they discard all the conventions that govern the male sex; work at all kinds of manual labor; go to the Bourse; transact every sort of mercantile business; and, in short, do all the things in which they have been placed by Providence."

Barbarous Execution of Two Generals.

[From the Hong Kong Mail, July 23.]

The following paragraph, taken almost *verbatim* from the Shanghai (N. C.) *Daily News* describes a recent act which, though, perhaps, called a necessity, is worthy of the man who perpetrated it:

It appears that the Viceroy had reason to suspect two of the commanders of the Imperial forces in the province of Kiangsu, namely the Nienfei leaders, to be determined to decapitate them, as an example; but as such a question arose as to the authority of the President to alter the arrangement of collection districts made between Great Britain and China, and the Foreign Inspectorate, and established by him in pursuance of this provision of the law. That question was referred by the President to my predecessor Attorney General Bates, who gave his opinion that the President, when he made the original division of the States into collection districts, possessed his power in the premises. This was held on the general principle that when the law has established a collection district system confers on the President the authority to do as he deems best for the purpose of perfecting the means by which the system shall be carried into effect, the act of the President, when performed according to the terms of the statute, has all the validity and authority of the statute itself. (U. S. Apendix, Bates A. G., page 384.) This view of the law having been adopted by the Treasury Department, Congress was applied to for additional legislation, conferring the authority which was not contained in the original. The 7th section of act of June 30, 1864, was accordingly enacted to remedy the particular defect which was found to exist in the statute of 1862. It is too clear to admit of doubt that collection districts, within the meaning of the act, are those districts respectively in which the internal duties and taxes imposed by law upon all the subjects of taxation are collected in the manner and by the officers designated in the statute. The district cannot be established or arranged with reference to the duties imposed on particular subjects: that is not the plan upon which the internal revenue laws proceed. Such an arrangement as is proposed in the memorials which you have submitted to me, should not be carried into effect with the machinery established by existing law for the collecting of internal duties. The President has no power to appoint a special collector for the tax imposed on the particular article of cotton, nor could he designate any one of the district collectors as the officer who should receive the drugs all the entire cotton territory and collect the tax on that article wherever found. The mischiefs of the present system complained of by the Chambers of Commerce of Mobile and New Orleans can only be remedied by Congress. The act of July 13, 1866, to which reference is made by the memorialists, contains all the provisions as to the tax on cotton which Congress deemed to be necessary, and these provisions, instead of giving authority to make the additional exception now requested, seem to me wholly inconsistent with it. I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

[Signed] HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney General.

GRANT.

A Candid Expression of Opinion.

He Does Not Hate the South.

Will Not Have Anything to Do With Copperheads and Peace Men.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The *Evening Post* has the following editorial statement: "The country holds with General Grant, who said in our hearing not long ago: 'The rebels we whipped as it was our duty to do. They fought us bravely, and for one I have no spite against them. If they behave themselves, I shall think well of them; but the copperheads and peace men in the North—the men who, during the war, reviled the soldiers, encouraged the enemy, and did their utmost to stop supplies and reinforcements to our boys in the front—such men I can't forgive. I will never forget them, or have anything to do with them.'"

From Havana—Late Mexican News.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates of the 29th. Advices from the Mexican Capital to the 17th had been received, stating that the guerrillas were continually worsted by the Imperialforces. At the celebration of Mexican independence, on the 16th, Maximilian made a speech, saying that he was still firm in his seat, notwithstanding all the efforts of his enemies. The Emperor continued to say, that it was his intention to withdraw the French troops, but that he would abandon his post; and as a majority of the nation had called upon him to do end their severe fights, the Austrian he ought to protect him.

The *Estafette* asserts that his Majesty is resolved to place himself at the head of a national army to fight the Liberals.

Lerdo, de Tejada, has resigned the charge of Minister to Paris, but the resignation had not been accepted.

Count Ortega had gone to take command of an Imperial division at San Luis. Active measures for the defence of that place, Ramers were current that Ortega was present at Mocalava; that a part of the garrison at Chihuahua had pronounced in favor of Ortega, killing Gov. Ferrazas, and causing the flight of Juarez to Paso Del Norte. It is said Maximilian will soon start for San Luis.

Escobedo was said to be at Monterey.

Fraction's foundry at Monterey, in Leon, was destroyed by fire on the 22d. Loss $100,000.

Massachusetts "National Union" State Convention

BOSTON, October 3.—The National Union men of Massachusetts held a State Convention in Tremont Temple, to-day, and nominated Theodore H. Sweetzer, of Lowell, a lawyer practicing in the Supreme Judicial Court, Governor, together with a ticket for other State officers, composed entirely of the names of gentlemen who have a military record. Speeches were made during the day in favor of the administration, in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work, and in favor of a license law for the sale of spirituous liquors. In the afternoon, the Democratic State Convention met in Faneuil Hall. The entire ticket nominated by the National Union Convention was adopted.

Democratic Nomination for Congress in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 3.—The Fifth District Democratic Convention met again to-day in this city, and after some twenty-five ballots, Jr., Democrat, Darlington district, received the nomination. Mr. Harris, the present member, was dropped after the seventeenth ballot. It is expected that Mr. Harris will run as a bolter from Mr. HARRIS as an Independent candidate.

The Rebellion in china.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 3.—China dates of JULY 31, say the rebels in the provinces of Kiang Si and Fo Kien are more formidable than had been supposed, every leader sent to oppose them having gone over to their side. Among the leaders is the younger brother of the Viceroy of Fuh Kien. Eighteen cities and out of 1,000 cavalry engaged only 50 escaped.

Our National Game.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—The Atlantics (Brooklyn) and Camden (N. J.) clubs played a match game of base ball this afternoon, resulting in favor of the Camden club. Score—Atlantics 29; Camden, 7. A match was also played between the Athletics and Pythians, of this city. The former were victorious. The game attracted a large crowd of spectators.

Protest from Judge Abell.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—Judge Abell publishes a protest against the assertions made by General Baird, especially so far as it touches upon the action of Judge Abell and his court.

Cholera Decreasing in Memphis and Nashville.

MEMPHIS, October 3.—Seven cases of cholera are reported to-day, with nine deaths.

NASHVILLE, October 3.—Nine deaths from cholera to-day; five other cases, six.

The Rivers at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.—River falling, with ten feet two inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and moderate.

President Johnson and Congress.

[From the London Daily News]

Congress, though asserting the unconstitutional character of Mr. Johnson's assumption of reconstructive power, agreed to admit all that had been done, and to carry on the work from the point to which Mr. Johnson had brought it. It proposed that an amendment to the Constitution should be made guaranteeing the civil rights of the negroes, the public debt and the past legislation of the North, and redressing the inequality of representation, which makes the Southern citizen weigh half as much again in the scale of the Constitution as a citizen of the North. Mr. Johnson's friends supported this, the South were in favor of it, and the President himself one only comment made upon it, even by those who were hostile to it, was that it was a small result for so much labor. Yet it was impossible to get ratification of this amendment the Southern provinces should be admitted, and the Union rendered safe by this simple redressal of a representative inequality. Such an arrangement as this proposal was the test of Mr. Johnson's statesmanship, and the foundstone of his sincerity. Congress passed it, and the President not thinking it worth while to veto it, but allowed it to become law without his signature. Johnson joined with Congress in recommending it. But it was not needful that Congress should assist him in making the amendment, and it passed him over. Then it was that Mr. Johnson was found wanting. Had he put aside his personal pique, and thought only of his country, he would have taken the Congressional plan, and given it his support. Congress would have accepted it at his hands, the Northern States would have assembled their Legislatures in April last, session of the Congress would have adjourned, not only Tennessee, but all the Southern States, excepting Texas, might have been enjoying the privileges of representation in Congress. But Mr. Johnson failed his country in the crisis. By the course he has since done the Union essential service he chose to serve himself. An ill-tempered message was launched against the proposal of Congress, and the word went forth that the Union was to be kept out of joint until the reluctant Mr. Johnson's way. From that moment he threw himself into the arms of the South. Every vote in the old Legislature, who would have closed the war by installing Mr. Davis in the White House, rallied around a new leader, and the fight of Southern principles was fought out on the field of Northern politics. The proceedings at the Philadelphia Convention was a description to Congress of all the blame of delay in a pretense; the real object of the movement which the Philadelphia Convention has sanctioned is the restoration of the South, without the guarantees for the professional proposal proposes. The choice is not between what Congress has talked, and what the President has tried to do, for Congress has done all that was needful, and what Mr. Johnson has desired. The real issue is whether the constitution shall be amended so as to give equal civil rights to the freedmen and equal political represe ntation to the North with the South, or whether the Southern States shall be restored with Southern preponderance and no provision for the protection of the freedmen in their civil rights. Congress represents the policy of caution, and the wise healing its proposals while rejecting Mr. Johnson represents a policy of concession which would give back to the South nearly all that the sacrifices of the war have put in the hands of the North, and by making Union, founded on equal justice to both races, and without necessarily involving any change of districts which may be most convenient for the collection of taxes. I am also of opinion that the present constitution of the cotton growing Statesas is described by the terms of the foregoing inquiry into a single cotton district, for the purpose of levying and coll

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLELEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

RESTORATION.

The Policy of the Union Party to Restore the National Union.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —*Section 1.* All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"*Section 2.* Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"*Section 3.* No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"*Section 4.* The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be illegal and void."

UNAUTHORIZED USE OF NAMES.

The JOHNSON Democracy commenced early in the campaign to make unauthorized use of the names of Republicans by attaching them to calls for meetings and inserting them in the lists of officers of meetings they never attended and with the objects of which they do not agree. This they are keeping up. Of our own knowledge we can say that in the lists of Vice-Presidents at the CLYMER meeting Thursday evening, are the names of several Republicans who have not the slightest inclination that way, but will support GEARY and the entire Union ticket. Its by means of this character that the opposition are striving to get on, and to keep their ranks up. It is an expedient indicative of the desperate condition of those resorting to it.

REV. DR. MOORE.

The impression has by some means or other become current that the Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, the able and popular Congregational minister, is the gentleman with the same name and prefix who is making speeches for the JOHNSON Democracy, and who spoke at the CLYMER meeting, in Allegheny, Monday evening. Under these circumstances, it is but proper we should say that the political orator with the "reverend" prefix is W. D. Moore, of Greensburg, and here he is running on the copperhead ticket for the Assembly, and playing second-fiddle to Senator COWAN. We understand he has left the ministry and become a member of the bar and politician of the sort we have indicated. The Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, of the Congregational Society, is as far from agreeing with his namesake as it is possible to imagine. We do not know that he cares for the mistake that has been made; but, since it has been fallen into by ignorant persons, and is stimulated by the opposition, we have thought it worthy of a correction.

THE FINISHING BLOW.

The Richmond *Times*, like all the rest of the Southern politicians, lately so jubilant over the Philadelphia Convention, is again in deep despondency about the "lost cause." Its lamentations are affecting. It evidently sees things as they are, as we see them, and as the Democratic-Andy-Johnson leaders see them, only they are not honest enough, as the *Times* is, to confess it. It sorrowfully says:

> The patriotic labors of the late "National Convention" which met in Philadelphia have, we fear, been utterly defeated with no good results. A truce was patched up between the Northern Democracy and the moderate Republicans, but it was temporary, hollow and insecure, and has been followed by open hostilities between the late Allies. * * * The coalition of Northern parties, from which such happy results were anticipated, has fallen to pieces, and those who were six weeks ago the most vociferous in advocating the policy of the President are now deserting it, and avowing the adoption of the Congressional amendment. The New York *Herald*, *Times* and *Post* have already gone over bag and baggage to the enemy, and thousands of time serving demagogues are in motion, or busily packing up and preparing to go over.

Our sentiments of the condition exactly, as we have expressed them ever since the Convention was broached by Mr. COWAN and his five associates. It was a mere truce, or to express its character more truly, a mere trick of a few politicians, who overrated their own influence and underrated the intelligence of the loyal people. Nobody has been so badly cheated by it as themselves, and nobody among themselves so badly as that gentleman whom we shall ever respect for his former services to the country—W. H. SEWARD.

But the sentiment in the *Times* to which we intended to call especial attention, as indicating how closely our movements are scanned by our Southern friends and how correctly they estimate them, is this:

> *"A defeat to the Conservatives in Pennsylvania would give the finishing blow to the Conservative party."*

It is undoubtedly so. And the thought should nerve every Republican in Pennsylvania to do his part and his best toward giving the *finishing blow* to a party that was got up in fraud and for the very purpose of deceiving the people. Its utter failure is already apparent, and a week more will demonstrate it, to the lasting shame of its contrivers.

PAYING BACK SYMPATHY.

During the war, the rebels were the active party in trying to get possession of the United States Government, and the copperheads, so-called, were the sympathizers. But things have "swung round" a little since those days. The tables are turned. The copperheads are now the active party, and the late rebels seem the sympathizers. They look on with profound interest, while the present election contest is going forward, although, from the exigencies of "the situation," they are not able to take a part in it, except so far as words and sympathies go. To this extent, they pay back the copperheads in good honest measure.

But where are the Union Republicans now? Just where they were during the war—supporting the United States Government against the machinations of ambitious and designing men. Associated as they then were, with loyal, patriotic men, irrespective of old party names, they present a bold and united front in opposition to all treason, rebellion, disunion and revolution, in this phase of the contest as they did in the former one. And it is easy to foresee that victory awaits them in this, as it crowned their heroic efforts in that. Next Tuesday will be an *Appomattox* day along the line of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which MR. SEWARD, with a facetiousness that now looks rather grim, lately called the new "border States."

RECONSTRUCTED INCENDIARISM.

It is a pleasant thing to hear Northern optimists, infatuated with admiration for our wayward sisters of the South, demand their immediate readmission to all the rights and privileges they forfeited during the war. It is cheerful to read a certain class of Southern journals and see how humble and conciliatory they are trying to be. But the real tone of reconstructed rebel feeling is best reflected by such papers as the Memphis *Avalanche*, and judging from an occasional perusal of that delectable sheet, we should say a little more of SHERMAN's army would be better for some parts of Tennessee than any immediate share in the proceedings of Congress.

For example, in last Saturday's issue, the *Avalanche* states that "the steamer 'Richmond,' now being built at Madison, will be a fine packet; that her outfit will equal that of the 'Bob Lee,'" It then proceeds, while on the subject of river news, in the following friendly and re-assuring style:

> "The Black Republican, building at Pittsburgh, by Captain Donaldson, will be fitted up with black mahogany bureaus. The portraits of the delegates to the Black and Tan Convention, at Pittsburgh, will be painted on the state-room doors. In order to remind the people living along the Mississippi of the marine brigade, As Captain Sebastian, Scott, Hoel and others are seeking notoriety, we would advise them to make out a balance sheet of the property they stole on the lower rivers. We will endeavor to give the river delegation at Pittsburgh what they desire. In a few days we will publish a biographical sketch of Captains S., H. and Scott, and several other steamboatmen that hail from the Hogpodia. There are many in this part of the country that would like for these gallant braves to return the cotton, jeans, silverware, &c., they borrowed during the war. We will post the Southern people as regards the new steamer Black Republican. Like her predecessor, the Richard Tator, her career will be short and 'damning.'"

The tendency of such utterances is too plainly manifest. Steamboats built at the loyal city of Pittsburgh are to be placed under a ban on all the Mississippi below St. Louis. We are dared to decorate them with the portraits of our most famous generals, the pilots employed upon them are openly threatened, and the fate of the Dictator—which the *Avalanche*, no doubt thinking itself wonderfully witty, calls "Richard Tator,"—is predicted as that of the Great Republic, a splendid vessel, now in course of construction here, and which the *Avalanche*, in another spasm of excruciating rebel humor, names the "Black Republican."

It would be as well for these agreeable fellow-citizens of ours to refresh their memories a little. They, not we, were whipped in the late war. We, not they, are the conquerors. If the Mississippi only belongs to one section, it certainly is not to them but to us. We spent thousands of lives and millions of money to open it to Northern enterprise and trade, and, as GEN. JACKSON would have said, by the Eternal we mean to keep it open! Let the *Avalanche* and all papers and people of kindred proclivities understand this once for all. They may sulk as much as they please, but we advise them to extinguish their incendiary torches and stop writing incendiary editorials.

COLONIZATION.

The Democrats, having been detected in a stupendous scheme of colonization in Westmoreland, have raised a tremendous hue and cry against the Republicans, whom they would have it believed have been guilty of that thing. This is an old dodge—as old as the stop thief cry by the thief himself. So transparent has this expedient become that nobody is liable to be deceived.

More than six weeks ago we charged on specific information, that the Democrats in the Westmoreland District, in the hope of defeating Mr. COVODE, were colonizing on a large scale. This has been going on ever since. Detected in it, as we have already said, they raise the cry against the Republicans in the hope of diverting the attention of the public and the legal scrutiny which must necessarily follow exposure.

SOLDIER CANDIDATES.

The party that opposed soldiers' voting, while in the field, reasoned logically enough in this way—that if they wanted to vote, they ought to stay at home and do it. That is, they were opposed to their voting because they were opposed to their fighting in the cause of the Union, for they couldn't very well fight the enemy, if they stayed at home. Yet when our brave defenders had accomplished their glorious work, and returned to their homes, this same party resorts to diverse and sundry expedients to get the soldiers' votes. For this purpose, they set up soldier candidates, especially in places where there is but a slight chance of their being elected. Where bogus Democracy is strong enough to feel independent, a soldier nomination is a rare thing.

Now, we have nothing to say in disparagement of any man who has fought and suffered for the Union. Nor have we of any soldier candidate, except that if he is a partisan candidate in opposition to Republican Union principles, he occupies a false position, and the soldiers' vote will prove it so. There is no class of men who discriminate, in political matters, more closely and fearlessly than our soldier citizens. Their war experiences have made them, as a body, sharp and thinking men, and, in reference to the interests of the country, it is no mere empty turn of expression to say, "they vote as they fought," knowing what they are doing and how to do it. They do not vote for a man because he has been a soldier, or an officer or even their own commander, but because he represents in his present position the right political principles.

This is not mere theory and speculation. The Cleveland Convention failure and the Pittsburgh Convention triumph are demonstrative of the fact. General STOCUM, last year in New York, with the laurels of the SHERMAN campaign fresh upon his brow, allowed himself to be placed in a false position, directly in conflict with his splendid war record, and the result was, that he was badly beaten. Another fact—and scores of facts could be given—shows that soldiers are not easily misled by political chicanery. A soldiers' monument was proposed for party effect, by those who had a design in opposition to the war, and the principles and measures that supported it. Under these auspices, soldiers stood aloof from it, with one mind. The auspices were changed, and soldiers, with like spontaneous unanimity, co-operated in the enterprise.

In our own Congressional District, the discrimination of soldiers is conspicuous. A soldier candidate—and General SWEITZER is perhaps as good a one to test it by as any other—will not probably draw a dozen votes to the wrong side, on Tuesday next, because soldier voters know what the questions at issue are, and have good reason from their past experience to desire a safe and permanent decision of them by the triumph of Republican and Union principles.

THE unanimity with which the course of Congress is sustained by the loyal people by whom the war against the rebellion was sustained, is of itself an unanswerable argument in favor of the justice and righteousness of our cause. The unanimity with which the President's policy is favored by the Southern rebels and their Northern friends is the very best reason why it should be avoided and rejected. The conclusion of the war was forced upon the rebels very much against their will, and it is not to be supposed that they will be very eager to secure the fruits of the victory to those to whom they belong. During the progress of the war the Democrats voted it a failure, and went before the country upon that position and were sadly worsted. It is just as absurd to suppose that they have any desire to help us to gather the fruits of our victory. The people of the land are as nearly divided now as they were during the war, and no man who was loyal then can strike hands with his enemies and make common cause with them without tarnishing his record.

A SOUTHERN journal commenting on the JOHNSON Convention at Philadelphia, said that in the event of the success of the President's policy "the best fruits of the victory" would be the South's. It is not necessary to point to Memphis or New Orleans to prove that. We say that if the Congressional policy prevails, the best fruits of the victory will be ours.

ANDREW JOHNSON once said that the time had come for the people to know that treason is the greatest of crimes. Since then he has tried to make it respectable. When the South went into rebellion she had eighty-five representatives in Congress. The only punishment that the President seeks to inflict upon her is to restore her to her former relations in the Union with ten more members. A few more rebellions with similar results would give the small minority in the South the entire and exclusive control of the Government.

A FINE POINT IN MORALS.

"Who so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," is almost universally received as a divine decree. It is carried out in different ways by people of different races, and nationalities; but we know of no people—except those of Wisconsin—by whom the justice of the theory involved is totally ignored.

Any one who takes the life of a fellow creature is held to be worthy of death, but there are many and varied degrees of turpitude even in the commission of the crime of homicide. Leaving out of the question acts which result in killing by accident or in self-defense, and considering those incited by motive and perpetrated with more or less of deliberation, there are still many distinctions to be made and many collateral issues to be taken into consideration. In this respect the French law is the most equitable of which we know. It is based on a more conscientious and searching study of human nature than our boasted perfection of English and American law. French Courts do not simply adjudicate upon external facts; they analyze the psychycologic bearings of all serious cases and arrive at more comprehensive conclusions than our conventional precedents and prejudices will allow.

For instance, had RICHARD THAIRWELL—who, on Monday, expiated the terrible aberration of a moment with the sacrifice of his young life—been tried in France, allowance would have been made for the influences under which he was induced to enact a deed as horrible as it was utterly foreign to his nature. The power for good or evil that a comely woman can exercise over a youth of twenty; the question of physical infatuation; the admitted fact, that where a guilty intimacy exists between a young man and a married female —especially where the latter is six or eight years the former's senior—the female is the tempter; the naturally kindly disposition, and the marvellous magnanimity which restrained him from giving the only testimony that could have convicted the female fiend who lured him to destruction —all these things would have been carefully and philosophically weighed, and they would have gone far toward mitigating the rigor's of the law's strict letter.

RICHARD THAIRWELL shot JAMES HOUSMAN and forfeited his life: yet no one can reflect on his untimely fate and feel that there was not something wrong in making him the exclusive victim, while the greater criminal, by whom he was made a murderer, escapes all penalty whatever. There is no maudlin sentiment in looking at the matter in this way; for we will venture to say there is scarcely one individual in the community who does not involuntarily feel that the distribution of justice in the case outraged a certain instinctive sense of what is right. We are no apologists or defenders of any man who has the mark of CAIN upon him. Still there are instances where the murder is not really committed by the hand that inflicts the fatal blow, and this of THAIRWELL's was one of them. We do not believe he was a murderer at heart. The murder was, as it is universally believed, in fact, committed by the woman; the boy whose moral faculties her arts had paralyzed, was but the irresponsible instrument of her resolute, remorseless will.

He ought not to have been hanged. Severe punishment should have been meted out to him, as a warning and example to others; but, unless execution could have been accomplished on her—and we may say even, it could—the law and public sentiment would have been satisfied with the infliction on him of a long term of imprisonment.

The question arises whether it would not be as well to invest the Governor of the State with some power of commuting judicial sentences. In nearly all the other States this power is permitted. Even supposing we have scruples in trusting one man to exercise it, why not adopt the system established in Massachusetts? There the Governor has to advise with him a council appointed by the Legislature, and a majority of the tribunal thus constituted can review the action of the courts in all capital cases. We think the criminal law of Pennsylvania capable of improvement.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:—"We learn that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., have made a further contract for iron to the extent of 6,000 tons, making 12,000 in all since they have prepared for the rapid excess on of their road west of Fort Riley. The contractors are Messrs. Shoemaker, Miller & Co., of the Cambria Works at Johnstown, Pa., who have every facility for speedily carrying out their engagements."

The State debt of Virginia is about $42,000,000; the assets, in the hands of the State Treasurer, consisting principally of railroad stocks, amount to about $15,000,000; the present population of the state is about one and a quarter millions—of these half a million are freedmen. The productive power and mineral and agricultural wealth of the State is capable of great development, which, under the new system of free labor, it is hoped will be realized.

Advices from Livingston county, Alabama, represent the prospects for the coming crop as encouraging, and not more that one-fourth of a yield is looked for. From several other sections of the State the reports are even worse than this.

The memorial of the planters and merchants of the South upon the subject of the cotton revenue, there is every reason to believe, will receive a favorable response from the Attorney General, to whom the question has been referred.

The indications are now quite positive that there will be no anticipation of the interest due on the 5-20 bonds November 1st, though there are some who look for the payment of this interest about the 15th of the month. The movement in the price of the bonds in the face of the unexplained and unexpected decline on the other side, shows that our market is sufficiently strong to act independently of either the London or Frankfort Exchange.

A New York letter says: It is pretty well understood among the knowing ones here, that the orders from Washington to the United States District Attorney here, instructing him to discontinue proceedings against the Fenian President Roberts, was the result of a representation, by the Tammany Hall General Committee, that to press that prosecution would cost the Hoffman (Democrat) ticket 20,000 votes in November.

Senhaji Palmyra arrived at New York on Monday, from Valencia, Spain. This is a sort of an experiment with a new line of steamers between this port and that. If it meets with sufficient encouragement, additional steamers will be put on. The Palmyra brings a valuable cargo of fruit.

Says a New York letter: The California passenger travel is remarkably brisk just at present. Within an hour after the arrival of the Arizona from Aspinwall, this morning, with about three hundred new comers from the Pacific, the Ocean Queen took her departure, with about two hundred. Not a few of these, however, are said to be mechanics and workingmen, for Peru and Chili, to work on Railroads.

The Common Council of New York have perpetrated another swindle, by appropriating $25,000 for gas burners for the street lamps.

The New York Bank statement shows a heavy decline in loans, legal tenders and deposits. The deposits are down one million, the legal tenders two and a half millions, and the loans nearly three millions. An important point in this statement is the small proportion which the legal tenders bear to the liabilities. Excluding the forty millions of compound notes which are selling at more than 2 per cent. above par and accrued interest, and, therefore, are not doing duty as currency, the bank reserves amount only to forty-seven millions on an aggregate of liabilities amounting to two hundred and fifty-two millions; that is, the available reserve, including the Clearing House Certificates, amounts to less than 20 per cent., instead of the 25 per cent. required by law. This state of things shows the banks to be in as less strong, more expanded state than has in some quarters been supposed.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Kingsbury, the newly appointed Postmaster of Boston, is a young and polished gentleman of the Democratic persuasion. His wife is one of the prettiest women of Boston. A younger brother of his officiated, some years ago, as Consul at Algiers.

—A New York letter says: All doubt as to whether General Dix is to be Minister to France or Naval Officer at this port, was set at rest this morning by his entering upon the duties of the latter. No immediate changes will be made among his subordinates, though it is given out that employees who cannot conscientiously support the policy of the President are expected to resign.

—Governor Fenton was in New York on Monday, looking after election affairs. He had consultations with Weed and Raymond, which was considered a significant circumstance.

—Head-Center Stephens is making preparations to go to New Orleans. This looks as if there was something in the story about the Fenian alliance with Santa Anna.

—It is asserted that General Dix consents to enter upon the duties of naval officer for the present, in order that his political influence might be made available to the Johnson party, meanwhile promising to hold in abeyance the mission to France until after the fall elections. Dix required some reward for his late efforts, and, urging a foreign appointment, Johnson decided upon this pretty little piece of political strategy to secure further work for the party.

—APPREHENDED TROUBLE IN BALTIMORE.—Reverdy Johnson, John H. B. Latrobe and Thomas Alexander will publish an opinion in to-morrow's papers, which maintains that the Registry law does not apply to corporation elections, and that all constitutional citizens have the right to vote under the old law at the coming municipal election. The Judges, however, are determined to exclude all disloyalists and rebel sympathizers from voting. This it is expected will produce serious trouble and fighting, as the roughs and bullies are about equal on both sides, each of whom will contend that their views prevail, and their friends vote.

—ERRORS CORRECTED.—The corresponding editor of our neighbor, the *Dispatch*, in his last letter from England, falls into one or two trifling errors, which can be readily excused when we take into consideration the hurried manner in which he has to "do" the lions of the lands through which he is traveling. Thus, he says, Queen Victoria's State coach is drawn by eight cream colored Arabians. The horses used for this distinguished work are of the heavy Belgian breed, and can boast of no ancestors that ever snuffed the hot winds of the desert. He also states that the great "race for the Derby" stakes is run at Ascot, near Windsor. It takes place at Epsom, near London; and there is the same difference between the two meetings as there is between a melodramatic theatre and an Italian Opera house.

—TURF ON THE BRAIN.—New York is just now crazy over a race course and jockey club just established in that city. Of course it is said to be as perfectly arranged as can be imagined, and the club is composed of the first men of wealth and leisure that the name of Empire City is identified with. The first meeting has been held during the present week, and there is no doubt it has been a grand success. All the beauty, fashion, gaiety and dollars of the metropolis were extensively represented, larger fields of horses than ever before were brought together in the country ran, and the stakes competed for were unprecedentedly valuable. The news papers there give four or five columns a day to their last sensation.

—A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—In the report of Richard Thairwell's execution, telegraphed to the New York *Herald*, it is said that the unfortunate young man had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church several years before coming from England to this country. In no other place his spiritual adviser is said to have offered an Episcopal prayer. What kind of supplication to the Throne of Grace an "Episcopal prayer is we do not know; but we do know there is no Methodist Episcopal church in England, it is only in the United States that any Methodists belong to the Wesleyan denomination.

—THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.—Straws are said to indicate which way the wind blows. Major General W. W. Averill—though he was a very good colonel of cavalry—doesn't amount to very much, and Brevet Major General Morgan L. Smith amounts to less, as the two are strong partizans of Michelson, and are known as Democrats of the strictest school. They have been appointed to lucrative Consulships by President Johnson!

—MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH IN CINCINNATI.—That eminent actor and patriotic gentleman, James E. Murdoch, opened the engagement he is to make in Pittsburgh last week at Morgan Hall, Cincinnati, on Monday evening. He created a great deal of enthusiasm, and, in response to repeated calls, ordered that entire set apart to an expensive pitch by reciting "Sheridan's Ride" in his own inimitable style.

Short Dresses and Bloomers.

Dr. Dio Lew's, in an article in the October *Herald of Health*, says of the dress introduced in his school:

The short skirts, although in importance to health the last vital of those three changes, is nevertheless very important. The skirt should fall a little below the knee. The pants should be the large Turkish pants, which, made long enough to fall to the ankle, and fastened at the bottom by being drawn close about the ankle with a slight elastic cord, should then be drawn up to the place usually occupied by the garter, and pulled down to the middle, or a little below the middle of the calf of the leg. When going out into the cold air, the exposed part of the leg should be covered with a gaiter or leather anklet, and during the cold season of the year that part of the leg should be covered with two thicknesses of stocking. His readiness manifested, in all his previous professional practice, in favor of comfort, durability and economy, with that ELEGANCE and GRACE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city For sale by all retailers who sell first class Skirts.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.

sep21-lyd

Mr. Johnson from an English Stand Point.

The London *Star* says: With reference to the words of the President, who describes himself as "standing on the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever he sees the citadel of liberty in danger," Mr. Jefferson Brick never excelled that, and Colonel Pogram would have toiled after it in vain. And in regard to the assertion, "I pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence," the editor says: "It is the custom of highly polished journals to talk of their 'glorious' deeds, but the Democratic epithet was never better deserved than by this preposterous rhapsody of the inebriated Andy President. * * * But for the accident that Mr. Johnson favors views which happen to be favored by two and a half millions, and the loans to the representatives of the Philadelphia Convention would have been taken up to-soorn in every English journal as a sample of American incapacity for constitutional Government, while he himself would surely have pronounced a type of transatlantic rowdyism. * * * Mr. Johnson is simply one of those men whose notion of government is that of the old Tammany, and still coarser adulation of self. Each appetite excites the other, and the result is an intoxication of intemperate and egotistical self will."

A Maniac for half a Century.

The Springfield *Republican* says there is now living in Buckland a maniac, named Josiah Spaulding, who has been confined in an iron cage for over fifty years, and for more than thirty has not stood erect, until he has become so deformed that it is impossible to straighten his limbs by manuel force. He refuses to be clothed, and will not suffer anything to remain on him, and he only keeps warm by warming the room in which his cage is placed. His human nature seems to have totally deserted him; he is only a being of senseless existence. His father, Rev. Josiah Spaulding, was the first minister ordained in Buckland, and the only son, was the only survivor of a premature triplet birth. During his boyhood and youth he was indulged to the fullest extent, and although an extremely dull and back ward scholar, finally applied for admission to Williams College after the continued efforts of and persuasions of his parents and teachers. He was unsuccessful in this application, and remained a district school, which the symptyms of insanity compelled him to give up. His fondness manifested itself in attempts to murder his father and mother, and he was chained for the safety of family. After months of running the links of his fetters against each other, he succeeded in freeing himself, when he fled to the wood to attempt to murder his sister. Since then he has inhabited the cage in which he is now kept, and in this manner has been during future hopeless, until he is now utterly incurable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVE this day entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "OWNSEND & LEWIS; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture and sale of glass, and the name will be transacted in the borough of Lawrenceville Allegheny county, Pa., that the names of the General Partners are ROBT. B. TOWNSEND and ANTHONY LEWIS, both of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Special Partner is JAS. WILLIS DALZELL, of the city of Pittsburgh, that the capital contributed by the said James Willis Dalzell, Special Partner, is eight thousand nine hundred dollars ($8,900) in cash; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 24th day of September, A. D. 1866 and that it will terminate on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1871.

ROBT. B. TOWNSEND, } General Partners.
ANTHONY LEWIS, }
JAS. WILLIS DALZELL Special Partner.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, A. D., 1866. oct4-3tawdw

BUTTER—

10 Boxes Very Choice ROLL BUTTER,

Just received and for sale by

JOHN S. CANFIELD & SON,
141 and 143 First street.

BOARDING

CAN BE HAD IN SEWICKLY.

By making immediate application to

"A," LOCK BOX 44.
oct3 r PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

FOR SALE—

A FIRST-CLASS
PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE.

In one of the best locations in the city. Can be had at a bargain, as the owner is about to change his business. Inquire of

J. J. RENDER & CO.,
oct2 s Corner of Wayne and Liberty streets.

FRESH

BUTTER, EGGS,

And all kinds of Country Produce, received daily at

COOK BROS. & CO.,
oct 345 Liberty street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE PROPRIETOR of this superior Hall having been much disappointed by the Lessee thereof, takes pleasure in informing the public that it will now be rented to respectable and reliable parties by the day or week, during the first of January next, for Concerts, Balls, Lectures, or first-class Exhibitions. In the meantime, it may be rented by the year from and after that time.

PITTSBURGH
CHORAL UNION.

The regular Rehearsals of the Choral Union will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, October 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, corner Liberty and Hand streets. All members are requested to be present and return books belonging to the Society.

JAMES OGRY, Secretary.
oct3-3

ELEGANT

FURNISHED DWELLING

FOR RENT OR SALE,

NO. 35 FERRY ST., PITTSBURGH.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Apply TO-DAY OR THURSDAY, AT No. 174 WOOD STREET.

oct4-r WM. FREW.

JOHN PORTER,

91

MARKET ST.,

AT LOW PRICES,

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Irish and French Poplins,

CHEAP

DRESS GOODS.

oct4

KNOWLES'

PATENT STEAM PUMPS,

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR,
BRASS WORK,
IRON COCKS,
PLUMBERS' MATERIALS,
SHEET LEAD and
IRON PIPE,

For sale on the best terms to the Trade.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

oct4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GENTS AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

77 and 79 Market St.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.

oct4

NEW FALL GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

SILKS,

FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS, PLAIDS,
BISMARTH CLOTH,
WOOL DELAINES,

SHAWLS,

SMALL SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS,
LONG SHAWLS, BROCHA SHAWLS.

BLANKETS,

GRAY BLANKETS, WHITE BLANKETS

Flannels,

WHITE COUNTRY FLANNEL.
OPERA FLANNEL,
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNEL,

Together with a FULL STOCK of

Cassimeres,	Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans,	Balmoral Skirts,
Hosiery,	Gloves,
Hair Nets.	Knitting Yarns, etc.

JUST OPENED AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,

ABOVE THE DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY,

se26

KEYSTONE IRON WORKS.

HUTCHISON, GLASS & CO.,

Manufacturers of the different sizes of

ROUND, SQUARE, FLAT AND
HORSE-SHOE BAR IRON,
HOOP AND BAND IRON,
BOILER PLATE, TANK AND
SALT-PAN IRON,
SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

Works in PITT TOWNSHIP, on Monongahela river. Office and Warehouse:

No. 146 Water Street.

oct1-tyd

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Plank Road to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 180 rods. For further particulars, apply to

THOMAS & HAY, Attys. at Law,
sep21-tf 81 Fourth street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN FACTORY.—By virtue of two separate orders of the Orphans Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, guardians of the minor children of S. and W. F. FULLERTON, late of the borough of Freeport, will offer at public or private sale, the well-known and long established Woolen Factory, and Lots and Buildings therewith connected, lately owned by the said S. and W. F. Fullerton, fronting and erected on lots No 42 a and 41 in the said borough of Freeport; and also in lot numbered 45, on which the store house is erected.

The above property is complete and profitable working order, with all modern improvements of machinery &c. There are attached to the centre of a large wool-growing district, with every facility of an accessible market. Persons desirous of making a profitable investment are invited to examine the works and give their attention to this offer.

If not sooner sold at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of November, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from time of sale. The unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage.

M. B. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of Samuel Fullerton, deceased.
JANE H. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of W. P. Fullerton, deceased. oct3-tm

INSTITUTE OF

Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,

21 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 to April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman, $25 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $50 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual.

sep26-tnov1 CADER NAILER, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER ING at the

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, TROY, N. Y.

The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. aug4-eodtf

THE ÆTNA

(FORMERLY PLANER & KEYSHIRE)

SEWING MACHINES

With Lifting Foot and Needle Protector. The best, simplest and cheapest Stitch in Sewing Machine in the market, for leather or cloth, from the thinnest to the thickest. Work without any change of the Machine. Agents wanted.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

24 Fifth street, (up stairs.)

se27-tfsas

WARRANTED

FOR THREE YEARS.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine.

Makes the Lock Stitch, and uses all of the Wheeler & Wilson's late improvements. Guaranteed to do any kind of fact and ability, must travel part of the time. Now wants to appoint a few more agents. None but those means to be employed by the month at a good salary. Call immediately. J. C. TILTON, 24 Fifth street, second floor. sep25-tf

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24 Fifth street, (up stairs.)

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STOP AND LOOK AT THIS!

THE GREAT EASTERN

Detective Horse and Live Stock

Insurance Company,

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

Insures Horses, Mules, and neat Cattle against losses resulting from Theft and Death—by fire, accident, or otherwise, throughout the United States. Office, South Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—Col. C. Fraley, Pottsville, Pa.
Vice Presid't—D. L. Easterly, do
Secretary—Dr. B. Becker, Phila.
General Agent—P. Haffa, Phila.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.
Gen. Jas. Nagle, Lieut.-Col. 48th P. V., Reading, Pa.
Ben. Haywood, Esq., Rolling Mill, Pottsville, Pa.
Dr. John Gloninger, Lebanon, Pa., President Lebanon Bank.
Lebius Whitner, Banker, Pottsville, Pa.,
and others. Circulars can be obtained.

Reasons why you should insure in this Company before taking a risk elsewhere:

1st. Because our rates are lower in proportion than other reliable company, while they insure your stock against the risk fire, we insure against all risks as mentioned.

For further information we refer you to our Local Agents, Agents wanted in this and every other county in the State. P. HAFFA, General Agent.

J. C. D. CROPT, 139 Fourth street, general Local Agents. sep24-tf

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,
Pittsburgh, August 24, 1866.

THE GOVERN

The Daily Commercial

THE FOUNTAIN OF PERPETUAL YOUTH.

Pass once thus spake unto mankind
There is a wondrous fountain whose
Man shall within its waters bind
Perpetual youth and beauty rare.

The pleasing tale was soon believed
And then—so credulous is man,
So easily is fooled the race began
A patient search the rare to find.

And round, round and round about
The search was made in vain and sailed,
The fountain to find this marvel out
With hopes so high their utmost search failed.
But nought their utmost search availed.

Through tropic climes and fragrant isles,
Where wild luxuriant charms we spread,
And nature with her blandest smiles,
And wiles the sweet illusion fed

Through all extremes of heat and cold,
And danger's that their lives mined
In dreadful sufferings, untold
Their fruitless search they still pined.

As generations passed away,
Still other generations came,
With the same eager thirst as they
Pursuing still the elusive game

And thus the weary search went!
While onward with the ages all,
With nought but disappointment
From time to time hopes that quite died.

But there's a fount which all mind,
Who seeks with earnest hearted warm,
Within whose waters they will find
Perpetual youth's unfading charm.

O, sweeter fruits and lilies grow
In climates watered by its stress,
Than in the loveliest tropics blo
Or blos om in Arcadian dreams.

Seek then, O mortal man, for this
The Fountain of God's only love
Wherein who drinks immortal is
And endless life in realms above.

GEO. E. VINFORT.

City Cemeteries.

Dr. Rauch, of Chicago, has published a pamphlet on Intramural Interments Populous Cities, wherein he reviews the subject of their influence upon health and epidmics, with special reference to the existing site of things in the city where he resides, with it would seem from his account, is liable to suffer gratly from badly situated burying grounds. The general practical value of his pamphlets in its suggestions as to the proper location and use of cemeteries. In regard to thesepdahe makes the following sensible remarks;

"In the establishment of cemeteries th are a number of important considerationsiben demand attention; among these are theeation and topography of the ground, the plinity of the living, the nature of the soil, arrangement and depth of graves, and ternmental embellishments; all of which ortly or indirectly have their bearing upon thalth of the living. It should be an elevatite, that the gases resulting from decompion may more readily be diffused through thass of the atmosphere, and, thus diminisheless effect upon the health of communies; and on the leeward side of a town in to the prevailing winds, particularly ing hot weather, as the decomposition is mooid, so that the effluvia may be carried awaothe inhabitants. They should also be situaat least not less than from 100 to 250 yardsany habitation, according to the prosive number of persons to be interred, and farthan removed from the denser popilat of towns and cities the better, care beiso taken, if located on high ground, that hills and springs, at lower grades, be not contiated by the drainage of the cemeteries other important consideration is the characof the soil, as decomposition takes placore rapidly in some than in others. A soiould select be one most unfavorabledecomposition, as there is a natural assumption desire that the bodies of friends shall tain their form, and their faces the expion of life as long as possible, while in a sary point of view those are best that are s favorable to decomposition. Clayey, loafer-rugginous and shaly loam soils, peaty anggy earths are unfavorable to decompositiohe sandy, nearly sea-coast ones soils are fohe to it. Clay soil is to a considerable dgree unsuitable, owing in part to its absorptiveness and its tenacious and compact texture, ance the gases that are evolved are retained in air is excluded, and the rapid percolation ater prevented much longer than in any otherd of soil. Being thus retained, the penent gases acquire by accumulation a de of pressure which at last enables them ercee their way to the surface and diffuse theives through the atmosphere, through the ding currents which feed the springs awells are not so liable to be contaminid as in looser earths. The reverse the case with sandy, calcareous or cwise porous soils, which permits the fransmission of water falling upon the face, and hence by filtering through de-composing mass, conveys the water to great distances. Proportionally as the suits of decomposition are removed by filtration, is diminished the exhalations to escape into the air as fast as they areolved from the putrefactive mass, mingling freely with the atmosphere, without being sogeroous. Constant submersion in water's low temperature retards decomposition, with therefore be seen that a loose porous ss the best in a sanitary point of view, in sh to bury the dead, as it facilitates the transion gradually of the gases outward, andrents their accumulation. The depth of lave is also a matter of great importance with rence to the protection of the living. Ifove, decomposition is delayed; if too deepugh, it will occur too rapidly, when consped in a sanitary point of view. In either se result may be injurious. So impor has this subject been considered, that many countries laws exist, prescribing the minimum depth of graves. In France, from four feet inches to two inches; Italy, four feet; Russia, six seven inches; Frankfort, five feet seven ins. At Stuttgard, depth of graves for bodies crosns under eight years, four feet; eight to seven, four feet seven inches; ten to fifteen s, five feet, and upward, six feet. In this antry graves are generally dug from four to feet, and should be modified by the circumices of age, sex, disease, season of the year, character of the soil. In a hygienic point view, only one body should be placed in a ge, and care should also be taken not to dig ges too near each other."

Rich Men of New York.

Says a New York letter: Astor ser's fortune, bequeathed to Astor junior, hascumulated so rapidly from various causes, bmostly by the rise in property since the dem of the former, that it reaches nw the smaum of forty-two millions, estimated on a gi basis. This is richer than even the very rich orporation of Trinity Church, Wall street, no hold property valued at twenty-eight millions. The Astor family's great wealth may possibly be retained, and be made it accumulate for sixty or seventy years longer, but, in the nature of events, it too must thergo a general distribution among the surviving heir or distant roses,

Not so, however, will it be withe constantly accruing wealth of the Trinity corporation. This will be handed down an one age to another, until it will be the most, not only of compelling itself but will get a hosted rich, religious aristocracy in ourdis, a power that could be used for any politicl purpose that money could command. While by-beneficient laws debar family entails and the right of primogeniture, there is nothing in the law to check the power and wealth of the great moneyed institutions and overgrown corporations. Of the two evils for perpetuating the power capital the latter, to our thinking, is incalne worse. We have a sample of the mighty power of corporate bodies to control political events in the New York Central during the Kennedy-Seymour remarkable contest, and in the Cam den and Amboy Railroad Company of New Jersey, right our very thresholds. The amount of land vned by the Astor family at present would make a good sized principality, but its division as sub-divisions in time is sure to take place, to small parcels will be owned and held by fity persons. The Trinity corporation, however, like many others, if left to accumulate its immense wealth, unimpeded by proper and jit laws, will, in a decade or two, be able to assume the same prerogative as royalty itself, really y some other name less distasteful to the Aerican people.

Stewart, the dry goods prince is theriehest landed proprietor on Broadway, if ot the wealthiest private individual in the world. The wealth of the Rothschilds is he wealth of a very extensive family, whose heads have confined their capital to do banking business. The wealth of Stewart is that of an individual, who claims to be the modest possessor of sixty millions—round sum, accumulating at the rate of five millions a year, upon which amount he pays an Internal Revenue Income tax. But Stewart is shrewder than all the rest of the rich men of Gotham put together. He turns private dwellings on Broadway into spacious stores, and rents the latter a enormous figure; purchases a church and agraveyard from some avaricious trustees, hastne bodies carted away and dumped into a hole in some out-of the way cemetery beyond the city limit—though the original ground those dead men's bones occupied was at one purchased and deeded to them when alive, or to their families in good faith—and thenconverts the church into a haunted or Morse, which are also rented for fabulous sums. Another house of worship he has the ready cash to take off into anxious seller's hands, which he metamorphoses into a theatre, renting the same at a compound rate of interest on his original investment. The congregation knew of the uses their former sanctuary was to be employed to, but then they wanted to be fashionable, so they sell out, and with the proceeds are erecting a Gothic structure, with velvet and spangled pulpit, furt er up town. Everybody is going up town, say they, so religion and morality must move up also. It is not required, apparently, down town among business men and merchants.

Paris Fashions and Oddities.

A Paris letter says: By the way, it is the fashion now for gentlemen to wear bits of cable chain, made of gold or silver, attached to their watches, and some of the prettiest toilettes for ladies have a cable cord ornamenting the seams and end of the skirt and serving also as trimming for the sleeves of the casaque. These same toilettes are at this moment quite picmesque, some of the demotion styles being a little oriental. Yesterday a lady attracted marked attention by wearing a raw silk white grenadine with small figure, trimmed with purple; the skirt was raised behind as if tied up in a large bow and caught up a little in front, discovering an elegant purple silk under skirt, fluted several inches deep; a little hat—the size of a nut—rested on the head, and was trimmed with the same purple shade that shone in the under petticoat and ornamentations of the dress. Skirts for the carriage are cut in the form of a train, and where it is raised at the side to show a skirt of the same material, a wide plait is laid. The cable cord is black and white, with bugle beads, or else with a color to harmonize with the dress. The sleeves to this toilette are close at the waist, and trimmed with buttons, cable cord and fringe, which is coming in vogue. Another dress is the velvet *casaque*, with flowing sleeves trimmed with black guipure lace, pointed at the sides and the back, and pointed, the lace being graduated accordingly. With this dress is a skirt of white moire antique, enormous lobes trimmed with cable cord and beads, and caught together by narrow black velvet ribbon, an indefinite number of bars being employed, and through the interstices is a skirt of the same silk as the dress. Rich *guipure semedorie*, sprinkled with bugle beads, is much used. One of the oddest costumes which has recently made its appearance is where the waist forms the basque and the half flowing sleeves have little pockets or puffs of black satin, or stuff of the dress, and the same pockets around the skirt with two wide bands of trimming below. The *Louis Quinze* is much worn for half-dress and for walking dresses. It consists of two skirts; the under one full and effective, trimmed with scollops or squares; sometimes both are trimmed, and these are bound with some narrow bright colored ribbon.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO METHODIST OBJECTS. —Daniel Drew, the speculative director of the Erie Railway, at the Methodist Centenial celebration in New York, on Tuesday night, subscribed $250,000 in money, and a suitable site with all the additional funds for buildings, to endow a Theological Seminary in the interest of his denomination. The college is to be located in New York City. At this same meeting other assessments were made, and the aggregate of the sum by the various subscriptions and subscriptions being over $600,000, to which may be added the value of site and buildings of the latter, when erected, say $200,000 more. "Drew Theological Seminary," say $250,000 more. This vast sum was subscribed in about half an hour under the impressive "appliances" of how for Methodism. It is honest, however, to state that the subscriptions have been doubled since that time, and most of them known of, at any time upon, and most of them known of, at any time upon, and most of them known of, at any time upon, during the last six months; only for effects sake, they were crystallized and concentrated on this they were crystallized and concentrated on this occasion, and certainly with grand success.

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CITY MATTERS.

The New School House in East Birmingham.

The new School Building in course of erection in East Birmingham, at the corner of Lacock and John streets, will be an elegant structure and one of the largest in this vicinity. Twelve teachers, including the Principal, will be employed, and by the coming summer the building will be ready for occupation. Messrs. Barr & Moser, architects for the building, have furnished the following statistics in regard to it: The lot is one hundred and twenty by one hundred and forty-four feet, and the building is to be eighty by one hundred and ten feet. It will be built of brick, with three feet of cut stone around the base and above the foundation. It will be three stories high and consist of eleven spacious rooms and a hall forty-two by seventy-two feet. The height of the first and second stories will be sixteen feet and the third fourteen feet. The form of the building will be similar to a cross, and there will be two main entrances or hallways, each ten feet wide, from John street, and from the center of these the stairways will go up from each into the center of the building. Every convenience and improvement will be attached to the building, which will be ventilated by flues and heated by steam. In the selection of the site and the construction of the building it will be the great point to secure ample light and ventilation. In front and rear there will be yards thirty-four feet in depth and running the length of the building. In the way of light, ventilation, beauty of finish and conveniences generally, but not in size, it is said it will be superior to any of our city school buildings. The probable cost of the structure will be $55,000.

Excursion of the Eagle Fire Company.

The Eagle Fire Company, which left this city at ten o'clock on Monday evening, for Philadelphia, arrived at their destination at noon on Tuesday, and was met at the depot by a large delegation of the Fire Department. A procession was immediately formed, which comprised thirty-three companies, under the Chief Marshalship of John A. Hunter, Esq., assisted by Chief Engineer David M. Lyle. The route was six miles in length. The demonstration was a brilliant one, and the reception cordial and hearty. The procession halted in front of the Vigilant Engine House, where the reception ceremonies took place, after which the Eagle members were escorted to the American Hotel on Chestnut street. Yesterday morning, as guests of the Good Intent Hose Company, the excursionists visited Independence Hall, the United States Mint, and other places of interest, and after partaking of a collation, marched in procession to Wissahickon Falls. In the evening a complimentary banquet was given by the Good Intent at Wissahickon Hall. The programme for to-day is an excursion on the Delaware river, and a visit to the Iron Steamboat. The Eagles are having a good time, as the firemen of Philadelphia vie with each other in doing honor to their guests.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee.

The Republican County Executive Committee met at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, the President, John W. Riddell, Esq., in the chair, and Capt. E. A. Montooth acting as Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

The matter of receiving election returns from the various districts in the county, as well as from the State at large, on Tuesday evening, was discussed.

The Judges of Elections of the various districts are requested to send in the returns on Tuesday evening, to City Hall, which will be the headquarters.

The Committee on Headquarters were ordered to procure rooms for Tuesday evening, and to engage a sufficient police force for the nail.

It was stated that there would be a Republican meeting at the school house in Ross township, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Committee then adjourned. Owing to the fact that a number of the Committee desired to attend the mass convention at McKeesport to-day, the regular meeting was postponed until to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at which time a punctual attendance is desired.

An Exciting Chase.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Kapp, who resides four miles from the city, on the Brownsville road, came to this city in a one horse spring wagon, for the purpose of seeing some friends who were about leaving for the West. At noon the horse and wagon were left in front of the Sweitzer Hotel, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, when Timothy Cairns, who had been released from jail on the previous day, happened to notice it, and concluded to take a ride. He accordingly unhitched the horse, and drove away. The police were notified of the fact, and Chief of Police Hague and officer Cupples engaged a buggy and started in pursuit. They followed Cairns to East Liberty, but losing all trace of him started for home. After driving a short distance they discovered the object of their search in advance of them, returning to the city. Cairns noticed them about the same time, and, determined not to be overtaken, passed his horse to its utmost speed. An exciting race then ensued, which continued until Cairns arrived at the Cemetery wall, when the wagon came in collision with a carriage returning from a funeral. This accident, which delayed Cairns for a few moments, was to his advantage of by the officers, who succeeded in securing the runaway before he had extricated his vehicle, and brought him back to the city in triumph. The wagon, which was considerably damaged, was left in Lawrenceville for repair. Cairns was placed in the lock up, and will have a hearing this morning.

Second Ward "Boys in Blue," Pittsburgh.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the above organization was held at the School House last evening, to make preparations for attending the mass convention at McKeesport to-day. On motion, it was agreed that the organization attend in a body, and earnestly request a large turn out. For the purpose of uniforming all who may attend, it is requested that all who have caps belonging to the organization will return them to the School House, corner of Sea and Diamond streets, after eight and before ten o'clock this morning. Upon discussing the recent pleasant excursion to Kittanning, it was resolved that the sincere thanks of the organization be returned to Col. Wm. Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for his generosity in providing, free of charge, a special train to the mass convention at Kittanning on the 2d inst., and for his courteous attentions and liberality during the short time there. Also, to the citizens and ladies of Kittanning for the cordial reception and kind treatment experienced by them. The meeting adjourned to meet at the School House this morning at seven o'clock. Especial attention is called to the request relative to returning caps and capes belonging to them.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Mellon and Brown on the bench, when the following business was transacted:

Frederick Albright, of Birmingham, was placed upon trial on an indictment for selling liquor without license. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

Wm. Loughrey was indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Patrick Kiernan. The parties are residents of Church alley. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, ordering the costs to be divided between the prosecutor and defendant.

Sarah Loughrey, daughter of the defendant in the above case, was also indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Kearney. The jury returned a similar verdict.

Thomas Loughrey, sister of Sarah, was also indicted for the same offense. He plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. J. Loope, indicted for feloniously striking Silas B. Sharpneck, was next taken up. From the evidence produced it appears that Loope was in the employ of Sharpneck at Mansfield, On the 2d of July last, Loope asked Sharpneck for his wages, and the latter refusing to pay him, Loope attempted to take a box containing carpenter's tools, from his shop. Sharpneck, it was alleged by the defense, seized hold of Loope, and commenced kicking him around the shop and otherwise abusing him. Loope then drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in Sharpneck's hip, producing a very serious wound. Loope was shortly after arrested and held for trial. The wound has caused Sharpneck to keep within doors ever since, and is now in a very dangerous condition at one time, and was just able to appear at Court yesterday to prosecute. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded to jail for sentence.

Abraham Griffith was next tried upon a charge of attempting to outrage the person of a little girl named Mary Rogan, on Boyd's Hill. Jury out.

Bernard Higgins was indicted for larceny. He was charged with stealing a gold watch from Arthur Hogan, on Market street. The watch was afterwards found in his possession. Jury out.

Court adjourned until this morning.

A CASE OF EXTORTION.—Yesterday morning two hackmen, named Edward McGann and Andrew Gormley, were arrested and taken before the Mayor to answer a charge of extorting money. It appears that a Swiss emigrant arrived in this city from Philadelphia, and employed McGann and Gormley, who own a hack in partnership, to convey him to a hotel a few squares from the depot. Upon arriving at his destination the emigrant was charged five dollars for the ride, and forced to tender that to pay the money. He informed several of his friends of the transaction, and upon their suggestion, entered suit against them. The above facts being clearly proven at the hearing, the hackmen were fined ten dollars each and discharged.

ASSAULT WITH BRICKBATS.—Anst. Pope made an information before Alderman Strain last evening, against a colored woman named Mary Catlin, and two other colored women whose names are unknown, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. Pope states that he entered the tavern of Mary Catlin, on the corner of Webster and Roberts streets, in the Seventh ward, yesterday afternoon, when, without any just cause, they commenced an assault upon him, hitting him with a brickbat, thereby cutting his face in a severe manner, knocking out several of his front teeth, and otherwise outrageously abusing him. Warrants were placed in the hands of officers for the arrest of the accused. Pope is a resident of Lawrenceville.

CHOLERA.—Within the past forty-eight hours, twelve persons have died of a disease, the symptoms of which resembled Asiatic Cholera. Three of these deaths occurred in the Ninth ward, in the vicinity of the Old Fair Grounds. Citizens of that locality becoming alarmed, waited upon the Board of Health, and desired them to take immediate measures towards having the numerous ponds of stagnant water in that Ward filled up. The Board decided to do so at once, and the work will probably be commenced to-day.

THE FIRE ON WOOD STREET.—The large four story double building, occupied as a tobacco manufactory by Messrs. W. D. Bimbart, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening, was owned by Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., of the firm of J. P. Hanna & Co. The amount of loss is estimated at $18,000. The insurance on the stock of the Messrs. Bimbart amounts to about $16,000, and is divided among the following companies for $1,000 each: Hartford, Pittsburgh, Liverpool and London, and Manufacturers' and Merchants'.

ACCIDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.—A man employed at the Pipe Mill of Messrs. Graff & Co., in Birmingham, was badly injured yesterday morning by having firearms caught in the machinery. His arms were badly cut, and he received other injuries. He was taken to his home, on Mount Washington, in a buggy.

CHAMPION BILLIARD MATCH.—The billiard match for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, between John Nelson and Jas. Simpson, for five hundred dollars, will take place in the Brunswick Billiard Rooms, this afternoon at three o'clock.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadian.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
1ml

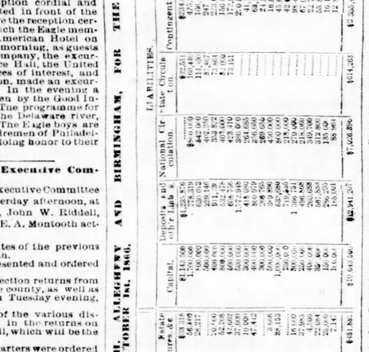
FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, October 3—P. M.

We present herewith our usual tabular abstract of the condition of our Banks, as represented by their statements just published for the quarter ending October 1, 1866, and the following comparison of the more important aggregates with those of the preceding quarter:

	JULY 1.	OCTOBER.		
Capital	10,343,500	10,643,500	Inc.	300,000
Old Circulation	1,482,141	614,283	Dec.	871,848
National Circulation	6,701,909	7,027,208	Inc.	324,487
Deposits, &c	11,730,474	12,941,297	Inc.	1,210,753
Loans and Discounts	19,144,35	19,242,789	Inc.	98,424
U. S. Securities	11,009,172	10,687,993	Dec.	321,213
Coin, Cash, &c	3,746,925	3,491,989	Inc.	67,427
Due from Banks	2,109,950	3,460,423	Inc.	1,350,473

The noticeable features are the heavy decrease in the old State circulation, indicating its almost entire extinguishment. The National circulation has partially taken the place of the old State notes, but the heavy increase in deposits shows that people are using less currency and doing business through the banks more than formerly. This is a consequence of the scarcity of currency which the change of a stem has occasioned, and the multiplication of banks each anxious to secure a good line of depositing customers.



QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND BIRMINGHAM, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING OCTOBER 1st, 1866.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1866.

The retail markets of the city continue to be well supplied with the various articles of vegetables, fruits, &c., incident to the season. There was considerable activity among buyers, and some changes from our last quotations in prices; some articles have advanced and others slightly declined in price. Potatoes continue to be in liberal supply at from 75c to $1 40 per bushel. Tomatoes are not so abundant, though commanding but from 75c to $1 00 per bushel. Cabbage is in great supply, and at very low figures. The crop of Celery promises to be large and exceedingly fine in growth. Peaches are about out of market. Apples are in good supply, at from 75c to $1 10 per bushel, for a choice article. Cranberries are plenty. Corn is nearly out of season. Grapes are quite plenty and rather dull at the quotations. Fresh Fish are again offered, both from river and lake, and in good supply. There is very little game of any kind offered for sale, and Poultry, although the receipts are more liberal, prices are rather stiffer than when last quoted. Butter is firmer and Eggs have advanced in price. Beef is retailing at higher figures but the market appears unsettled and ready for either an advance or reduction in price, according to the state of the Chicago market, and the receipts at that point. The supply of Pork, Meal and Lard is unchanged in price. Groceries remain at the old figures. We quote the retail price of first-class articles as follows:

Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ₱ lb	17
Rye "	10	Dyspepsia "	15
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb	12½	Lemon "	15
Wine "	12	Graham Wafers, "	17
Soda "	13	Milk Biscuit "	17
Oyster "	13	Ginger Snaps, "	17
Water "	13	Plain Bread, "	17
Butter "	13	Tea Cake, each	5
Sugar "	13	C. Almond Nuts, ₱ lb	25
Aerated bread, per loaf	10		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, Print, ₱ lb	50 to 55	Cheese, com'n Ohio,	20
" Prime Roll,	40	Eggs, hen ₱ doz	30
" Common,	30	Pitch Cheese ₱ doz	20
Crock butter,	30	Cheese, Goshen	24

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon,	20	White Bass,	12
Lackawak Trout, ₱ lb	15	Lake Herring,	10
White fish,	15	Eels, ₱ lb	20
Black Bass,	15		

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry ₱ lb	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore	
Haddock (smoked), ₱ lb	10	Mackerel, No. 2 large	$1 00
"	8	Mackerel No. 2 large	4 25
Halibut (smoked), ₱ lb	20	Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ lb	12
Herrington herring ₱ doz	50	Oysters, half can	65
"	60	" full can	1 25
Lobsters, 2½ ₱ cans, each	50	White Fish, ₱ lb	12½
Lobsters, 3 ₱ cans, each	75	Salmon (canned) ₱ lb	40
Fresh Cove and spiced Oysters ₱ can, ₱ lb	30	Pickles, in jars	30, 40 to 60
	25	Pickles, in kegs, ₱ doz	30 to 50
	10	Assorted Jellies ₱ lb	20
	50	Sardines, ₱ box	50 to 60
	50	Pickles, in jars	30, 40 to 60
	50	Blackberries, do do,	50
	50	Peaches, do do,	60 to 75
	50	Quinces, do do,	50
	50	Plums, do do,	50
	50	Grapes, ₱ lb	15 to 25
	50	Grapes, ₱ quart	15 to 25
	50		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &C.

Peaches, ₱ ½ peck	35 to 50	Peaches, 3 ₱ cans	65
Apples, ₱ ½ peck	20 to 25	Peaches, 2 ₱ lb cans	45 to 50
Pears, ₱ ½ peck	30 to 50	Assorted Jellies ₱ lb	20
Plums, ₱ ½ peck	50 to 60	Jellies, ₱ lb	50 to 60
Green corn, 2 ₱ cans	60	Pickles, in jars	30, 40 to 60
Strawberries, do do,	50	Pickles, in kegs, ₱ doz	30 to 50
Blackberries, do do,	50	Salad oil, ₱ bottle	62½ 1 25
Peaches, do do,	60	Sauces, do	25, 50 to 75
Quinces, do do,	50	Catsup, ₱ bottle	25
Plums, do do,	50	Sauces, ₱ lb	15 to 25
Grapes, ₱ lb	15 to 25	Grapes, ₱ quart	15 to 25
Oranges ₱ doz	1 25		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb	50 to 53	Tea, Young Hyson	1 50 to 2 00
"	45	Imperial	1 75
Roast Rio ₱ lb	35	Imperial	2 00
"	40 to 45	Canton, Gunpowder	2 00
Sugar, brown, ₱ lb	12½	" Hyson ₱ lb	1 50 to 2 00
" crushed and powdered	18 to 19	Lard ₱ lb	18
" loaf	20	Rice, Island ₱ lb	12
" granulated	18	Rice, Carolina	15
" refined	20	Salt, ₱ bbl	5 00
Molasses, Porto Rico		Salt, table ₱ lb	6 to 8
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	Starch ₱ lb	10
" Sorg'm,	50 to 1 00	Saleratus, ₱ lb	10
" Maple ₱	60	Indigo ₱ lb	75
Tea, Oolong ₱ lb	1 00 to 1 50	Tobacco, common	30
" Eng. Break	1 50 to 1 75	do Plug	50
" E. F.	1 50 to 1 75	do Penna	1 50
" Gunpowder	1 00 to 1 50	do common	40
Chocolate, ₱ lb	40		

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex. cut, ₱ lb	25	Leg of Mutton ₱ lb	12 to 14
Rib roast do ₱ lb	25	Fore quarter ₱ lb	10 to 12
do do	20	Veal cutlets ex. ₱ lb	25
Round, ₱ lb	15 to 20	do do	20
Chuck rib, ₱ lb	12 to 15	Roast veal, ₱ lb	15 to 18
Brisket rib, ₱ lb	12½	Veal stew, ₱ lb	12 to 15
Plate and N'ck	10	Liver pudding, ₱ lb	10
Shoulder, ₱ lb	15 to 18	Kidneys, each	10 to 15
Hearts, each	25 to 40	Tripe, each	25 to 40
Pork, ₱ lb, new	20 to 25	Spare ribs, ₱ lb	15 to 20
Mutton chops	15 to 20	Haslets (sheep) each	5 to 10
Veal, ₱ lb	15 to 20	Head, each	10

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef ₱ lb	30	Tongues, smok-	
Breakfast bacon	20	ed, each	62 to 1 15
Ham	18 to 20	Sausages, ₱ lb	25
Shoulders	15 to 16	Pigs feet, ₱ lb	12½
Sides, clear	17 to 18	Bologna	20 to 25
Corned Beef	10	Pressed Ham, ₱ lb	25

POULTRY.

Young Geese, each	75	Spring Chickens,	
Old Geese, each	50	per pair	50 to 1 00
per pair	90 to 1 25	Turkeys, each	1 40 to 2 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	75		

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon ₱ lb	1 00	Cayenne ₱ lb	85 to 1 00
Ginger, ₱ lb	60	Allspice ₱ lb	50
Ginger, ₱ lb	60	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	1 00
Pepper, ₱ lb	50	Mustard, ₱ lb	50
Pepper, ₱ lb	50	Jamaica ginger, ₱ lb	75

SUNDRIES.

Coal, ₱ bushel	12 to 15	Candles, shutter ₱ qt	15
Brooms, each	35 to 50	Canton Ginger, ₱ jar	30
Wash Boards, each	25 to 50	Preserved Ginger ₱ lb	30
Baking Powders, ₱ box	30	Boaz's Liquid Rea-	
"	50	dy Blacking	25
Burnett's Extract, ₱	50	Self Cure Manilla	
Bottle	30 to 50	Matches	75
Concentrated Lye ₱	10	Cards (visiting),	
Bottle	25	per pack	25
Washing Powder, ₱ lb	25	Wheelan Grits,	
Milk, ₱ qt	10	(Hecker's) ₱ peck	75
Wooden Bitts, each	50 to 60	Schumar Kase, ₱ qt	10 to 15
Coal oil, ₱ gal	50 to 75	Schumar Kase, ₱ gal	50
Coal oil, ₱	50	Schumar Kase, ₱	50
Lamp chimneys	20	drink, ₱ bottle	40
"	25	Lemon Syrup, ₱ bottle	40
Horse radish ₱ bottle	10	Lemons, ₱ doz	30
Lettuce ₱ head	5 to 10	Greens, ₱ half peck	10
Parsley ₱ bunch	5 to 10	Potatoes, ₱ ½ peck	25
Turnips ₱ bunch	5	" ₱ peck	10 to 15
Parsnips ₱ bunch	5	Cabbage, ₱ head	5 to 10
Onions ₱ bunch	5	Onions, ₱ peck	25
Tomatoes, ₱ peck	50	Blueberries ₱ qt	10 to 12
Turnips ₱ half peck	10	Turnips ₱ half peck	10
Cucumbers ₱ doz	10	Celery per bunch	10
"	15	Celery per head	10

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